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ABSTRACT

Information is presented about education in North Carolina. Data are included in the following areas: (1) population; (2) enrollment and attendance; (3) faculty numbers and salaries; (4) general financial resources; (5) governmental revenue; (6) school revenue; (7) governmental expenditures and debt; (8) school expenditures; and (9) miscellaneous statistics relating to education. Over 100 statistics pertaining to education are presented in two sections: North Carolina's Rank, 1990; and Educational Trends in North Carolina. For some indices, North Carolina showed slight gains over other states, as illustrated in the amount of money spent on higher education. Relative to other states, North Carolina's per capita income was low, and state and local tax revenues and teacher salaries continued to be below the national average. Combined North Carolina per capita state and local expenditures for elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education were below the national average; and North Carolina ranked even lower in expenditures for local elementary and secondary schools. Fourteen pages of tables and 16 bar graphs are included. A glossary is appended. (SLD)

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HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS EDUCATIONALLY AMONG THE FIFTY STATES

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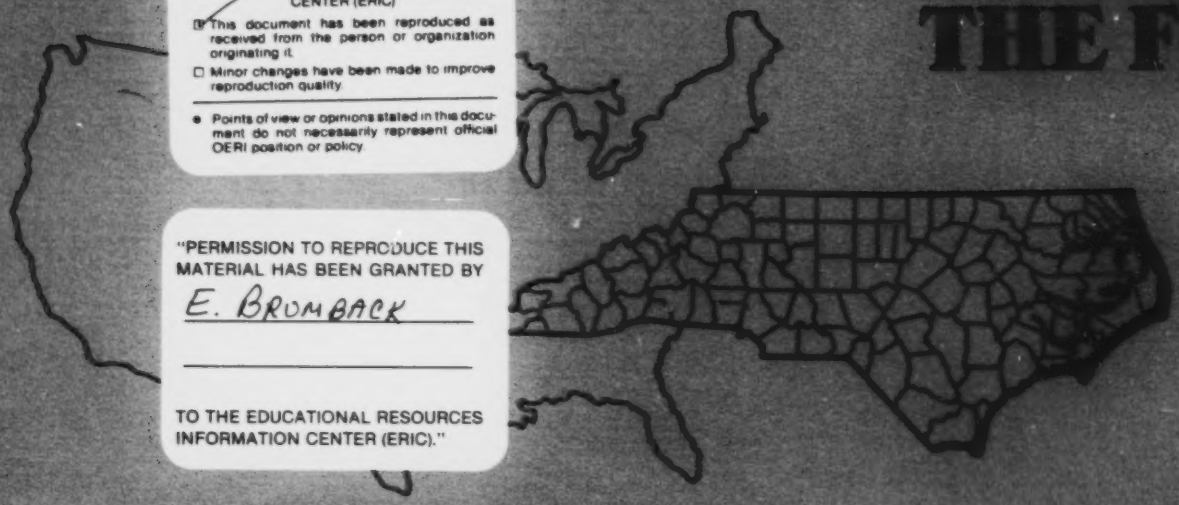

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DIVISION OF ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
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HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS EDUCATIONALLY

AMONG THE FIFTY STATES — 1990

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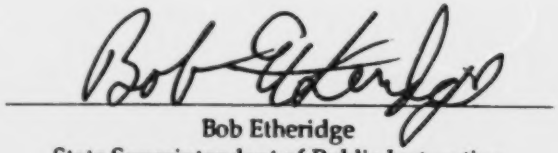
FOREWORD

The status of education in North Carolina changes from year to year. When compared to other states and the nation as a whole, North Carolina may be making great strides in some areas while falling behind in others. We believe that this kind of information is important to educational planners and decision makers. How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States, an annual publication of the Division of Accountability Services/Research Section, is designed to show North Carolina's rank among the states on a wide variety of educational and related statistics. It is hoped that the information presented in this report may be useful in understanding, explaining, interpreting, and possibly evaluating various aspects of North Carolina's Public School System.



Bob Etheridge
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

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INTRODUCTION

This publication is presented as a service to its readers. It is primarily a compilation of analyses made by authoritative sources. Only rarely does it include special analyses made solely for publication in this report. The editors follow the policy of publishing those analyses believed to be of most interest to the readers.

When the original source of a statistic does not update it the year after it is first published, the original entry is repeated the following year. If the statistic is not updated the second year, it is dropped from the publication. If at some future time the statistic is updated, then it may be added again to the report. Occasionally, statistics are dropped because they become almost entirely redundant with other statistics.

The information presented in this publication was obtained chiefly from Rankings of the States, 1990. (Copyright 1990 by the National Educational Association. Reprinted with permission.) When preparing Rankings of the States, 1990, the National Education Association consulted various publications of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Office of Education, and other National Education Association reports. For certain variables, estimates were used in those cases in which state education departments did not respond to NEA Research requests for estimates of school statistics. NEA presents average salary data in "current" or unadjusted dollars and also in "constant" or inflation-adjusted dollars. They use the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), converted to a school-year basis, using the 1979-80 school year as the base (1979-80: 100.0).

The 1990 edition of How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States contains data from the following related areas:

- population: age tabulations, birth rates, and changes in population numbers
- enrollment and attendance: number of administrative units, public school enrollment figures as well as changes in enrollment, average daily attendance and membership, and number of handicapped children served
- faculty: number of instructional staff, number of male teachers, number of pupils per teacher, and teacher salaries
- general financial resources: per capita personal income, per capita disposable personal income, personal income from government enterprises as a percent of total personal income, and farm income
- governmental revenue: income tax revenues, property tax revenues, etc.
- school revenue: school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance; school revenue per $1000 of personal income; and school revenue from local, state, and federal support
- governmental expenditures and debt: per capita state expenditures for all functions; per capita state and local expenditures for public welfare, health and hospitals, police protection, fire protection, highways; and per capita debt
- school expenditures: per capita educational expenditure of state and local governments, expenditure for education as a percent of expenditure for all functions, per capita expenditure for higher education, per capita expenditure for local public schools, expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance, expenditure for education per $1000 of personal income
- miscellaneous: number of physicians, number of dentists, and number of major crimes as well as percent change in crime rate.

How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States is composed of two sections -- (1) North Carolina's Rank, 1990; and (2) Educational Trends in North Carolina. Over 100 statistics related to public education in North Carolina are contained in this publication. These statistics indicate the scope of public education, the available and allocated resources, and the results of North Carolina's system of public education.

In Section I, the following data are given for each statistic: North Carolina's rank and the figure upon which this rank is based, an applicable figure for the entire United States, and the figures for the highest ranking state and the lowest ranking state so that one may determine where North Carolina falls in relation to the fifty states. When more than one state ranks at the highest or lowest point in the national range, the states are listed in footnotes at the bottom of the page.

The determination of a ranking for a given statistic is made by assigning one to the largest number or percentage and fifty-one to the smallest number or percentage. The District of Columbia is also ranked with the fifty states, which accounts for the fifty-first position. The rankings from second to fiftieth are assigned to those figures between the largest and smallest numbers. In some cases it may be favorable to be ranked number one, whereas in others it may not.

The figures used in the rankings presented in this publication are the latest available. Some are estimates, prepared in advance of detailed reports, and hence are subject to revision. Some are based on sampling studies for which measures of sampling variability are not recorded here. Therefore, because of the inherent nature of the ranking procedure, a very small change in a state's data from one year to the next could effect a great change in the state's rank. Consequently, readers are advised to use caution when making conclusions based on slight differences among rankings of a specific item.

Section II consists of selected statistics from data covering several years. The statistics are represented graphically, the better to display the overall trend for North Carolina and the United States. Following Section II is a glossary defining many of the terms used in this publication. This glossary will be invaluable to the reader in interpreting the data presented.

Following is a list of selected items of interest from the 1990 edition of How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States:

- North Carolina had a total population of over 6 million in 1988. Nine states had a larger population.
- North Carolina's school-age population (age 5-17) in 1988 was over 1.1 million. Ten states had more elementary and secondary school-age children.
- In 1988, the school-age population (age 5-17) as percentage of total population was 18.3%. Twenty-nine states had a higher percentage of estimated school-age population.
- There were over 1.07 million children enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools in North Carolina in 1989. Nine states had more children enrolled.
- North Carolina employed over 72,000 instructional personnel in public elementary and secondary schools in the 1989-90 school year. Ten states employed more instructional staff in public schools.
- In 1989-90, 19.4% of the public elementary and secondary school teachers in North Carolina were men. Forty-six states had a higher percentage of male teachers.

- The average annual salary of a public school teacher in an elementary or secondary school in North Carolina in 1988-89 (revised) was estimated to be $25,738. Thirty-three states were estimated to have a higher average annual salary.

- North Carolina's annual per capita personal income was $14,304 in 1988. Thirty-four states had a higher annual per capita personal income.

- Per capita total tax revenues of state and local governments in North Carolina amounted to $1,495 in 1987-88. Thirty-two states had higher total per capita tax collections.

- In 1988-89 (revised), 27.6% of the public elementary and secondary school revenue in North Carolina came from local sources. Forty-two states had a higher percentage of local funding.

- In 1988-89 (revised), 65.6% of the public elementary and secondary school revenue in North Carolina came from state sources. Eight states had a higher percentage of state funding.

- In 1988-89 (revised), 6.8% of the public elementary and secondary school revenue in North Carolina came from federal sources. Twenty-four states had a higher percentage of federal funding.

- In 1987-88, the per capita state and local government expenditures for all education (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary) in North Carolina were $952. Twenty-eight states had a higher per capita expenditure for all education.

- In 1987-88, the per capita state and local government expenditures for local public schools were $609. Forty states had higher state and local government expenditures for local schools.

- In 1988-89 (revised), the estimated current expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance in North Carolina was $4,085. Thirty states had a higher expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance.

On some indices for which there is updated information, North Carolina showed slight gains over other states--for example, in money spent on nigher education. Relative to the other states, the per capita income is low. State and local tax revenues and teacher salaries continue to be below the national average. The combined North Carolina per capita state and local expenditures for all education (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary) are below the national average, and North Carolina ranks even lower in state and local expenditures for local schools (elementary and secondary).

NORTH CAROLINA'S RANK, 1990

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
POPULATION							
Total resident population, 1988	10	6,489,000	245,807,000	Wyoming	479,000	California	28,314,000
Net total migration, July 1, 1985 to July 1, 1988[1]	8	120,000	2042	Louisiana	-196	California	1,101,000
Percent change in total resident population, 1987-1988	17	1.2%	1.0%	Wyoming	-2.2%	Nevada	4.8%
Percent change in total resident population, 1978-1988	15	16.5%	12.6%	District of Columbia	-8.0%	Nevada	58.3%
Population age 5-17, 1988	11	1,187,000	45,389,000	District of Columbia	91,000	California	5,113,000
Population age 5-17 as percent of total population, 1988	30	18.3%	18.5%	District of Columbia	14.7%	Utah	26.7%
Percent of resident population age 18 and over, 1988	12	74.8%	74.0%	Utah	62.8%	District of Columbia	77.6%
Percent of resident population age 65 and over, 1988	31	11.9%	12.4%	Alaska	3.8%	Florida	17.8%
Percent change in population 65 years of age and older, 1978-1988	8	40.7%	26.2%	District of Columbia	4.1%	Nevada	105.5%
Number of live births from January to December, 1988	11	98,183	3,914,176	Wyoming	6,697	California	532,707
Number of live births from January to December, 1989	11	102,817	3,993,904	Wyoming	6,491	California	557,003
Population per square mile of land area, 1988	18	133	70	Alaska	1	New Jersey	1,034

[1] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990. (Original source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-25, No. 1044.) Note: Comprises net immigration from abroad, net interregional, and interdivisional, or interstate migration, and movement of persons in the Armed Forces.

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE							
Number of basic administrative units (operating public school districts), 1989-90	35	134	15,209	[1]	1	Texas	1,080
Public school enrollment, Fall 1989	10	1,078,153	40,569,542	District of Columbia	81,301	California	4,771,978
Percent change in public school enrollment, Fall 1988 to Fall 1989	36	-0.3%	0.8%	District of Columbia	-4.7%	Nevada	5.8%
Average daily attendance in public schools, 1989-90	10	1,002,063	37,500,741	District of Columbia	72,057	California	4,738,570
Average daily membership in public schools, 1989-90	8	1,065,850	N/A[2]	District of Columbia[3]	79,090	New York	2,482,500
Average daily attendance as percent of average daily membership, 1989-90	23	94.0%	N/A[2]	New Mexico[3]	90.0%	North Dakota	96.2%
Average daily attendance as percent of fall enrollment, 1989-90	20	92.9%	92.4%	Arizona	85.7%	California	99.3%
Number of public high school graduates, 1989-90	10	64,949	2,361,875	District of Columbia	3,400	California	252,670[4]
Percent change in number of high school graduates, 1979-80 to 1989-90	17	-8.3%	-14.5%	Massachusetts	-35.1%	Alaska	16.1%[4]

[1] District of Columbia and Hawaii

[2] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.

[3] California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia N/A

[4] Data estimated by NEA

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, Fall 1987[1]	10	321,251	12,768,307	Wyoming	26,062	California	1,788,012
Number of full-time students in institutions of higher education in a state who are women, Fall 1987[1]	10	107,260	3,620,588	Alaska	4,388	California	386,535
Number of handicapped children receiving educational services for school year 1988-1989[2]	11	106,044	4,190,515	District of Columbia	6,626	California	397,342
Percentage of handicapped children (aged 6-21) receiving educational services for school year 1988-1989[3]	36	6.98%	7.41%	District of Columbia	5.71%	Massachusetts	10.92%
FACULTY							
Total instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day schools, 1989-90	11	72,558	2,696,581	Delaware	6,751	California	229,480
Total instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1988	7	20,877	503,159	District of Columbia	653	California	54,651

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[1] Digest of Education Statistics, 1989. (Original source: National Center for Education Statistics, U. S. Department of Education, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" survey.)

[2] Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education, Washington, D.C. (This figure represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and EHA-B.)

[3] Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education, Washington, D. C. (This figure is based on resident population counts for July, 1988 and represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and EHA-B.) Resident populations are estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total non-instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1988	8	28,382	920,169	District of Columbia	727	California	105,073
Number of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, 1989-90	11	62,947	2,364,130	Delaware	5,982	California	207,277
Pupils enrolled per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, Fall 1989	22	17.1	17.2	District of Columbia	12.5	Utah	23.9
Pupils in average daily attendance per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1989-90	18	15.9	15.9	District of Columbia	11.1	California	22.9
Pupils in average daily membership per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1989-90	16	16.9	N/A[1]	District of[2] Columbia	12.2	Utah	23.6
Percent of public school teachers who are men, 1989-90	47	19.4%	27.9%	South Carolina	17.3%	Massachusetts	37.9%
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1988-89 (revised)	34	$25,738	$29,570	South Dakota	$20,530	Alaska	$41,754
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1988-89 (revised)	34	87.0%	100.0%	South Dakota	69.4%	Alaska	141.2%
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1989-90	31	$27,814	$31,166	South Dakota	$21,300	Alaska	$43,153
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1989-90	31	89.2%	100.0%	South Dakota	68.3%	Alaska	138.5%

[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average for all states since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.

[2] California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia N/A

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1979-80 to 1989-90 (current dollars)	22	97.0%	95.2%	Alaska	58.6%	Connecticut	149.3%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers 1979-80 to 1989-1990 (constant dollars)	22	21.9%	20.8%	Alaska	-1.9	Connecticut	54.3%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1988-89 to 1989-90	3	8.1%	5.4%	Alabama	1.2	New Hampshire	8.6
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1988-89 (revised)	34	$26,833	$30,969	South Dakota	$21,250	Alaska	$42,818[1]
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1988-89 (revised)	34	86.6%	100.0%	South Dakota	68.6%	Alaska	138.3[1]
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1989-1990	32	$28,947	$32,589	South Dakota	$22,120	Alaska	$43,637
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1989-90	32	88.8%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.9%	Alaska	133.9%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1979-80 to 1989-90 (current dollars)	17	100.4%	95.0%	Utah	42.9%	Connecticut	146.6%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1979-80 to 1989-90 (constant dollars)	17	24.0%	20.6%	Utah	-11.6%	Connecticut	52.6%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1988-89 to 1989-90	7	7.9%	5.2%	Wisconsin	-0.2%	Massachusetts	8.8%

[1] Data estimated by NEA

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES							
Total personal income, 1988 (in millions)	13	$92,822	$4,052,992	Wyoming	$6,523	California	$530,968
Percent change in total personal income, 1987 to 1988	15	8.5%	7.6%	North Dakota	-0.6%	Nevada	12.2%
Per capita personal income, 1988	35	$14,304	$16,489	Mississippi	$11,116	Connecticut	$23,059
Per capita personal income as percent of national average, 1988	35	86.7%	100.0%	Mississippi	67.4%	Connecticut	139.8%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1987 to 1988	15	7.1%	6.6%	North Dakota	0.1%	District of Columbia	9.4%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1978 to 1988	12	115.6%	102.7%	Wyoming	49.8%	New Hampshire	151.1%
Total disposable personal income, 1988 (in millions)	13	$79,547	$3,467,583	Wyoming	$5,592	California	$454,024
Per capita disposable personal income, 1988	35	$12,259	$14,107	Mississippi	$9,612	Connecticut	$19,096
Per capita disposable personal income as percent of national average, 1988	35	86.9%	100.0%	Mississippi	68.1%	Connecticut	135.4%
Percent change in per capita disposable personal income, 1987 to 1988	17	8.0%	7.5%	North Dakota	0.2%	District of Columbia	10.6%
Personal income per pupil in average daily attendance, 1988	34	$91,599	$109,345	Utah	$51,871	Connecticut	$170,290
Personal income from government and government enterprises (federal, state, and local) as percent of total personal income, 1988	19	12.7%	11.5%	New Hampshire	7.3%	District of Columbia	78.1%

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
Farm income (gross), 1988 (in millions)	10	$5,108	$177,625	Alaska[1]	$37	California	$17,742
GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE							
Per capita total general revenue of all state and local governments, 1987-88	42	$2,383	$2,958	Arkansas	$2,004	Alaska	$11,986
Per capita general revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1987-88	41	$2,001	$2,480	Arkansas	$1,575	Alaska	$10,458
General revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1987-88, per $1,000 of personal income, 1988	36	$140	$150	New Hampshire	$105	Alaska	$548
Per capita total tax revenues of state and local governments, 1987-88	33	$1,495	$1,772	Mississippi	$1,088	Alaska	$3,605
State and local tax revenues in 1987-88, per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	26	$104	$107	New Hampshire	$76	Alaska	$189
Per capita property tax revenue of state and local governments, 1987-88	40	$310	$538	Alabama	$132	Alaska	$1,263
Per capita property tax revenue of local governments, 1987-88	40	$298	$517	Alabama	$115	Alaska	$1,080
Property tax revenue of state and local governments as percent of total tax revenue, 1987-88	42	20.8%	30.4%	New Mexico	11.1%	New Hampshire	63.6%
State and local property tax revenue in 1987-88 per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	39	$22	$33	Alabama	$10	Wyoming	$67

[1] District of Columbia N/A

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita state tax revenue, 1987-88	20	$1,067	$1,077	New Hampshire[1]	$537	Alaska	$2,387
Per capita local tax revenue, 1987-88	41	$428	$698	Arkansas	$269	District of Columbia	$3,339
State tax revenue in 1987-88, per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	15	$75	$65	New Hampshire[1]	$28	Alaska	$125
Per capita state individual income tax revenue, 1987-88	12	$429	$327	Alaska[2]	$1	New York	$758
Per capita state general sales tax revenue, 1987-88	40	$251	$355	Virginia[3]	$198	Hawaii	$838
State individual income tax revenue in 1987-88, per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	9	$30	$20	Alaska[3]	$0	New York	$39
State general sales tax revenue in 1987-88, per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	35	$18	$21	Virginia[3]	$11	Hawaii	$50
SCHOOL REVENUE							
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1988-89 (revised)	32	$4,486	$5,100	Utah	$3,067	New York	$8,252
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1989-90	27	$4,907	$5,327	Utah	$3,126	New Jersey	$8,802

[1] District of Columbia N/A

[2] District of Columbia, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming N/A

[3] Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon N/A

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
Public school revenue in 1987-88, per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	29	$44	$43	New Hampshire	$35	Wyoming	$87
State and local revenue for public schools in 1987-88 per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	28	$41	$41	[1]	$33	Wyoming	$84
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1988-89 (revised)	43	27.6%	44.2%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	89.1%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1989-90	44	27.4%	45.0%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	89.9%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1988-89 (revised)	9	65.6%	49.5%	New Hampshire[2]	8.0%	Hawaii	89.9%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1989-90	8	66.2%	48.7%	New Hampshire[2]	8.5%	Hawaii	92.0%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1988-89 (revised)	25	6.8%	6.3%	New Hampshire	2.9%	Mississippi	15.9%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1989-90	23	6.5%	6.3%	New Hampshire	2.9%	Mississippi	15.6%
Local public school revenue as a percent of combined state and local school revenue, 1989-90	44	29.3%	48.0%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	100.0%

[1] Hawaii and Tennessee (District of Columbia N/A)

[2] District of Columbia N/A

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT							
Per capita total general expenditures of state governments for all functions, 1987-88	31	$1,584	$1,763	Texas[1]	$1,227	Alaska	$7,385
State government general expenditures in 1987-88 per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	30	$111	$107	New Hampshire[1]	$67	Alaska	$387
Per capita total general expenditures of state and local governments, 1987-88	44	$2,271	$2,857	Arkansas	$1,948	Alaska	$9,546
State and local government general expenditures in 1987-88 per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	39	$159	$174	New Hampshire	$126	Alaska	$500
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for public welfare, 1987-88	42	$219	$352	Nevada	$168	District of Columbia	$994
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for health and hospitals, 1987-88	28	$216	$252	Vermont	$106	District of Columbia	$686
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for police protection, 1987-88	32	$79	$107	West Virginia	$43	District of Columbia	$375
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for fire protection, 1987-88	37	$29	$48	West Virginia	$16	District of Columbia	$145
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for highways, 1987-88	44	$189	$226	California	$148	Alaska	$1,033

[1] District of Columbia N/A

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for capital outlay, 1987-88	24	$402	$424	Arkansas	$280	Alaska	$1,272
Per capita debt of state and local governments at end of July, 1987[1]	41	$2,142	$2,953	Idaho	$1,148	Alaska	$21,285
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for interest on debt, 1987-88	39	$161	$215	Idaho	$83	Alaska	$1,822
SCHOOL EXPENDITURES							
Per capita state government expenditures for all education, 1987-88	13	$749	$651	New Hampshire[2]	$307	Alaska	$1,810
State government expenditures for all education in 1987-88 per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	13	$52	$39	New Hampshire[2]	$16	Alaska	$95
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for all education, 1987-88	29	$952	$987	Tennessee	$741	Alaska	$2,177
State and local government expenditures for all education in 1987-88 per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	19	$67	$60	[3]	$44	Wyoming	$117

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[1] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990. (Original source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Governmental Finances, series GF, No. 5, annual; based on estimated resident population as of July 1.)

[2] District of Columbia N/A

[3] Massachusetts and Connecticut

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
State and local government expenditures for all education as percent of total general expenditures for all functions, 1987-88	4	41.9%	34.4%	Alaska[1]	22.8%	Utah	42.7%
Per capita state expenditures for state institutions of higher education, 1987-88	14	$284	$235	Pennsylvania[1]	$119	Alaska	$440
Per capita state and local government expenditures for higher education, 1987-88	15	$307	$255	Pennsylvania	$134	Alaska	$440
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for local public schools, 1987-88	41	$609	$690	Alabama	$461	Alaska	$1,660
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1988-89 (revised)	31	$4,085	$4,607	Utah	$2,579	New York	$7,717
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1988-89 (revised)	31	88.7%	100.0%	Utah	56.0%	New York	167.5%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1989-90	31	$4,386	$4,890	Utah	$2,733	New Jersey	$8,439
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1989-90	30	89.7%	100.0%	Utah	55.9%	New Jersey	172.6%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in 1987-88 per $1,000 of personal income in 1988	23	$41	$39	New Hampshire	$29	Wyoming	$78

[1]District of Columbia N/A

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily membership, 1988-89 (revised)	28	$3,840	N/A[1]	Utah[2]	$2,440	New Jersey	$7,033
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily membership, 1989-90	26	$4,123	N/A[1]	Utah[2]	$2,587	New Jersey	$7,848
MISCELLANEOUS							
Number of active (non-federal) physicians per 100,000 civilian population, 1987[3]	28	179	210	Idaho	120	District of Columbia	591
Number of active (non-federal) dentists per 100,000 civilian population, 1987[4]	44	43	58	Mississippi	36	District of Columbia	94
Number of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1989[5]	23	5,253.8	5,741.0	West Virginia	2,362.8	District of Columbia	10,293.4
Percent change in rate of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1988 to 1989[5]	3	8.1%	1.4%	Oregon	-12.7%	Georgia	11.8%

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[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average for all states since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.

[2] California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia N/A

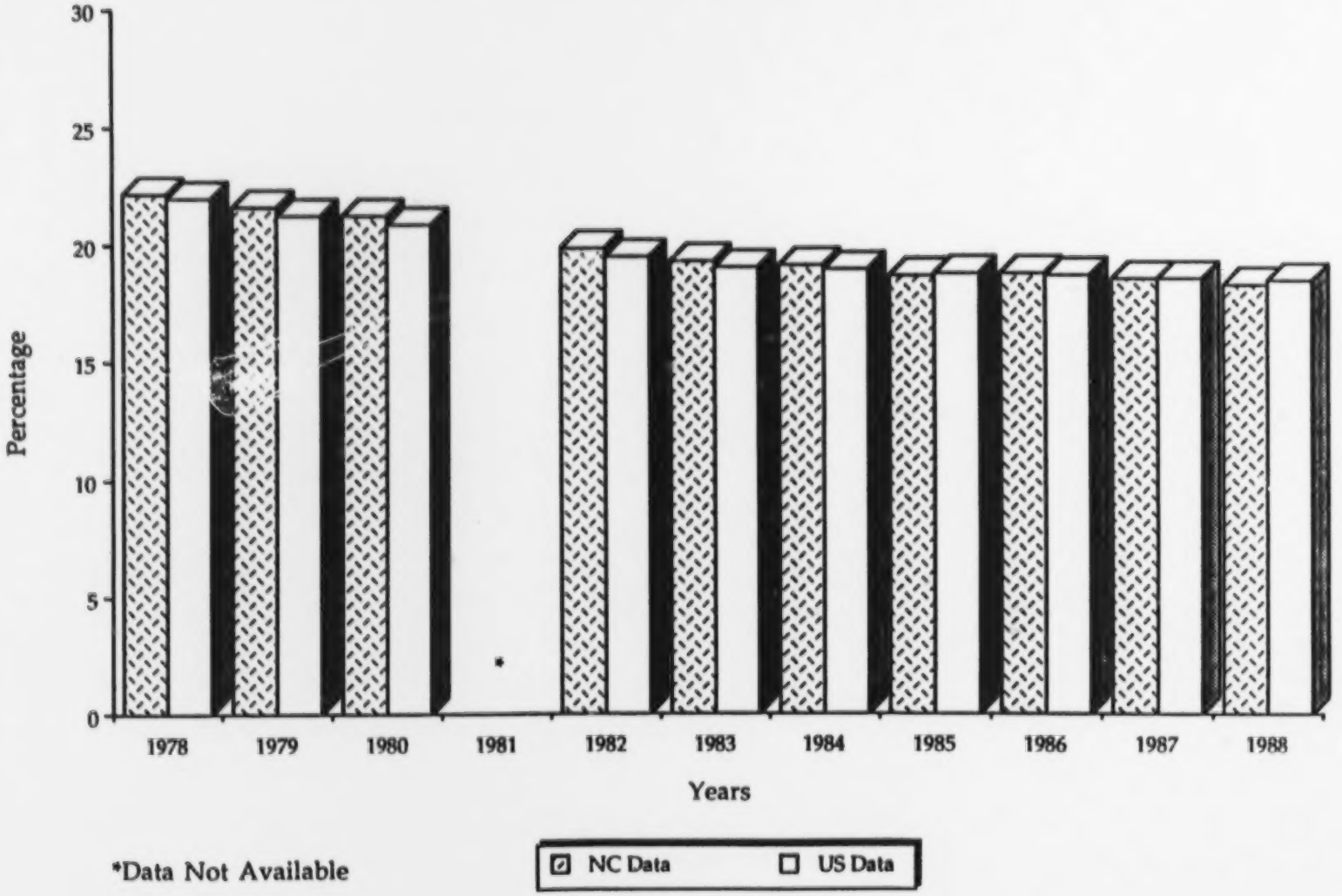
[3] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990. (Original source: American Medical Association & U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services)

[4] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990. (revised) (Original source: American Dental Association)

[5] U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1990.

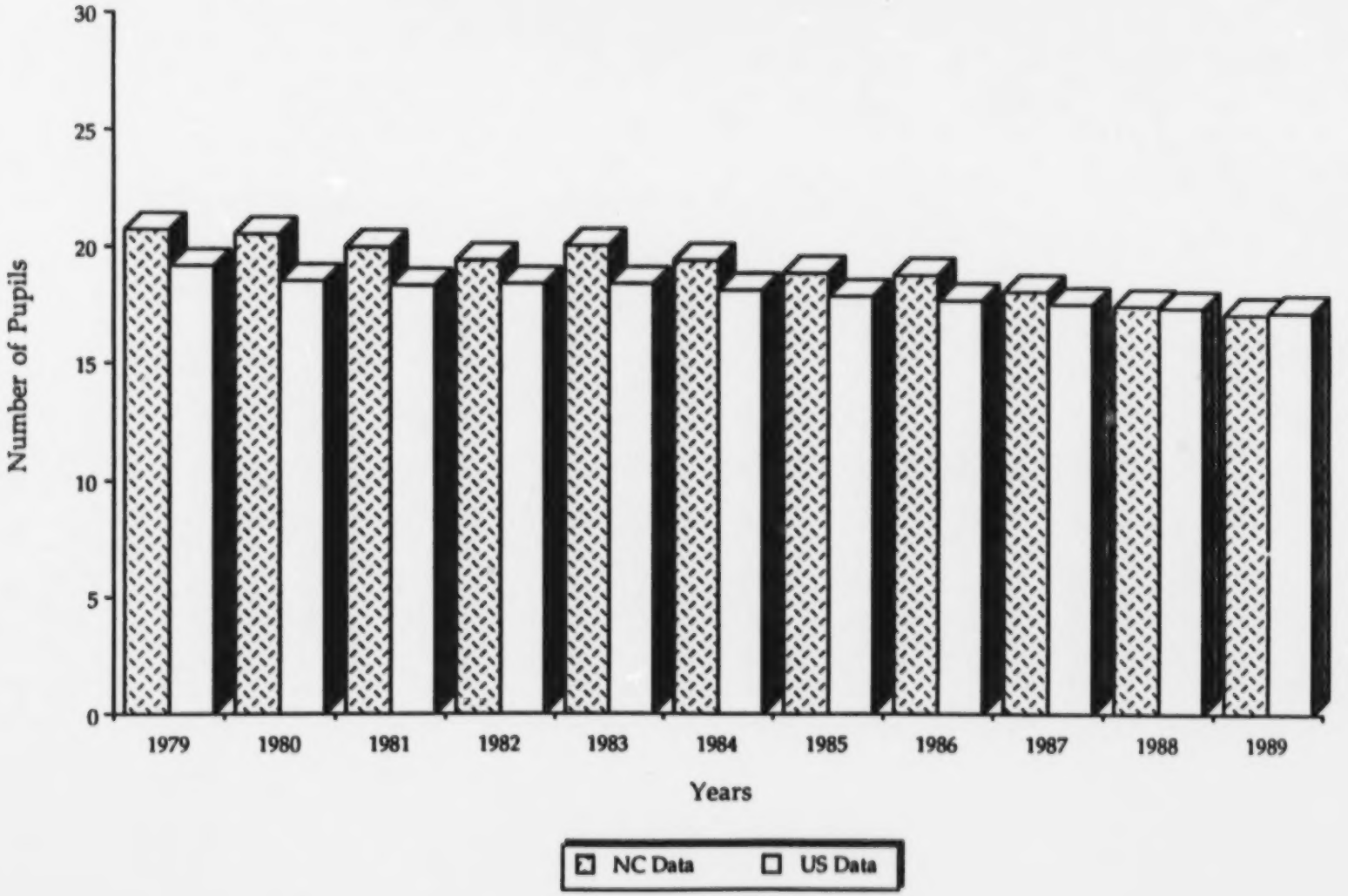
EDUCATIONAL TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Population Age 5-17 As Percent of Total Population
1978 – 1988

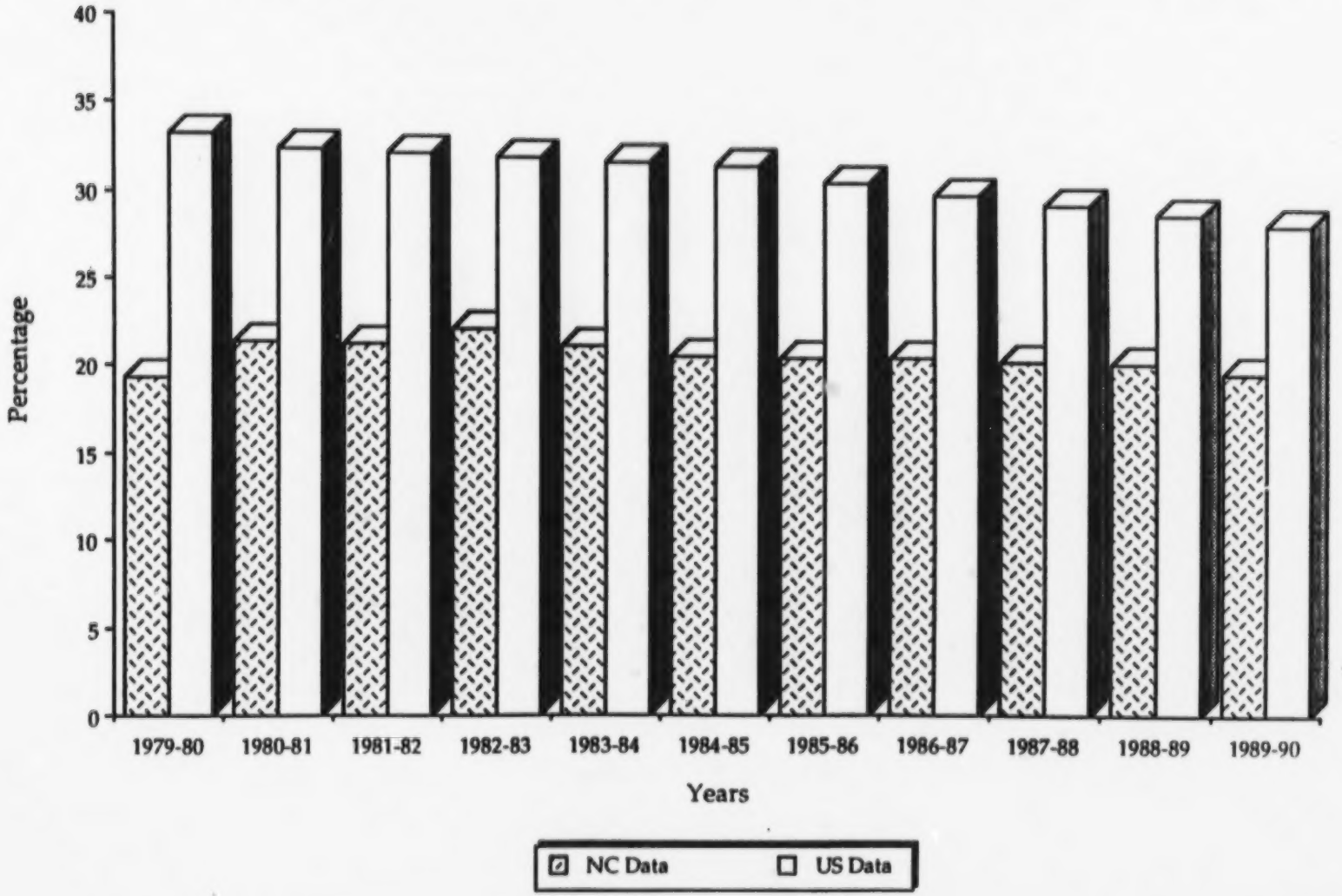


*Data Not Available

Pupils Enrolled Per Teacher In Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Fall 1979 – 1989



Percent of Public School Teachers Who Are Men
1979-80 — 1989-90



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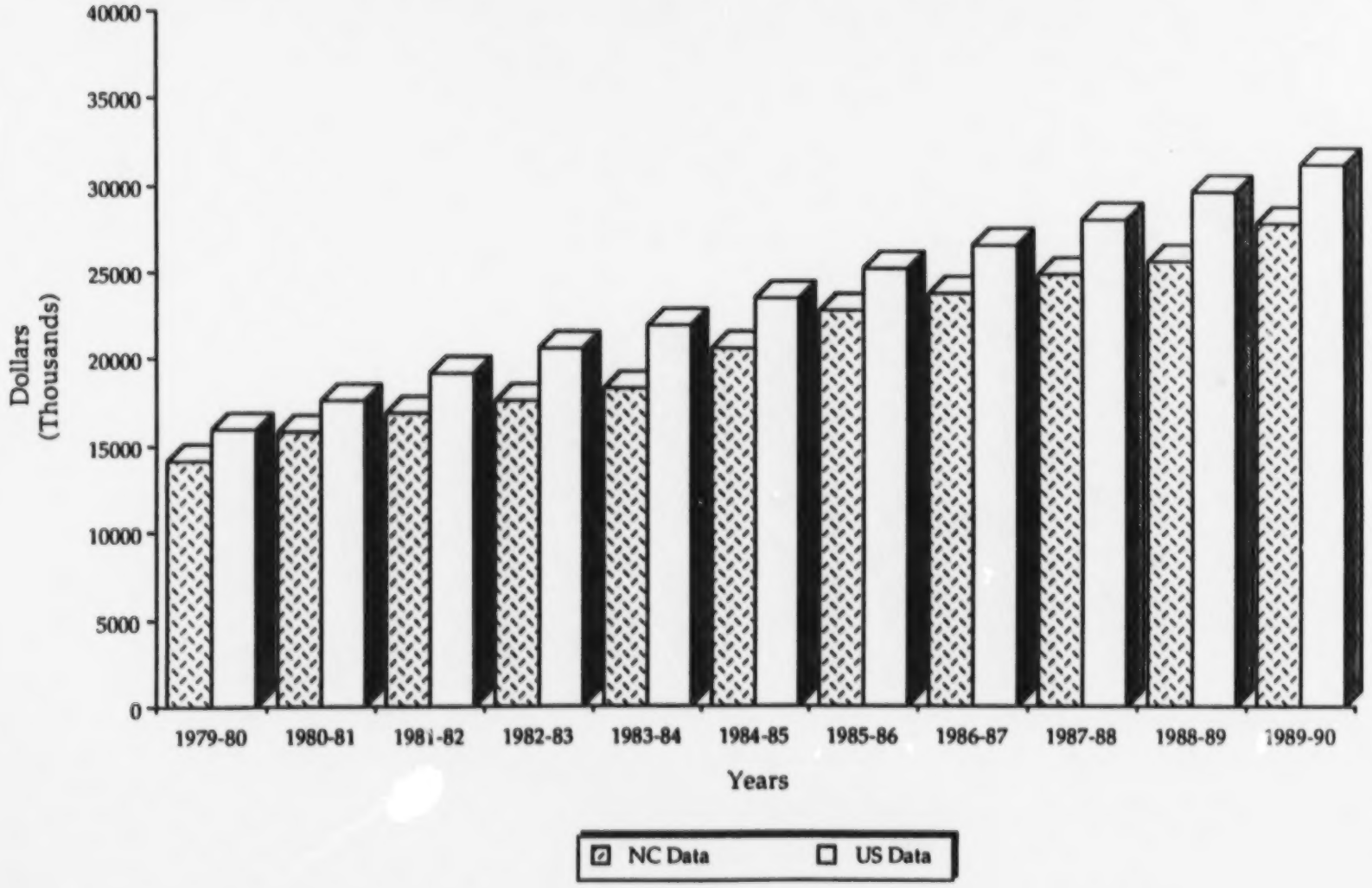
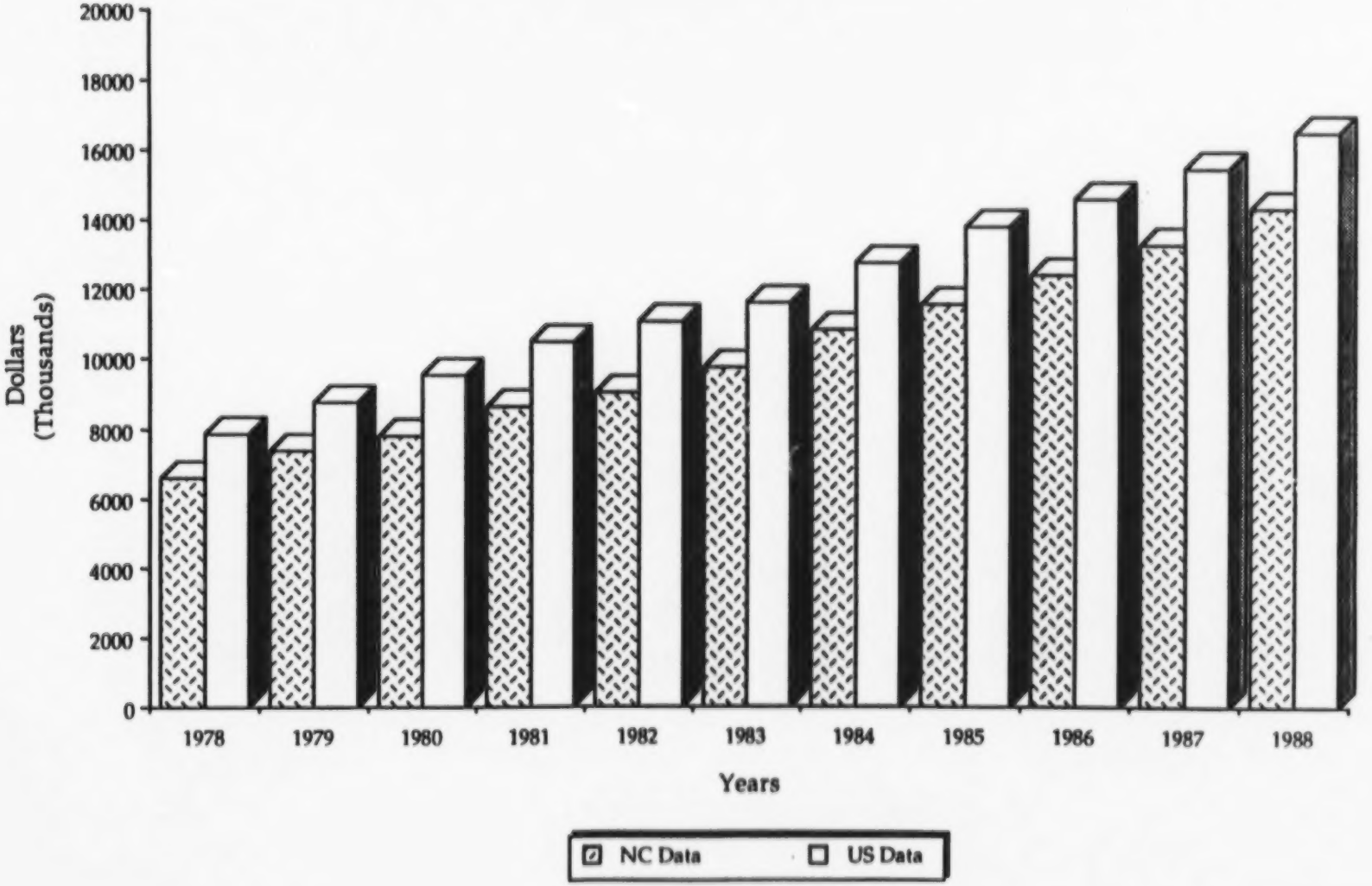
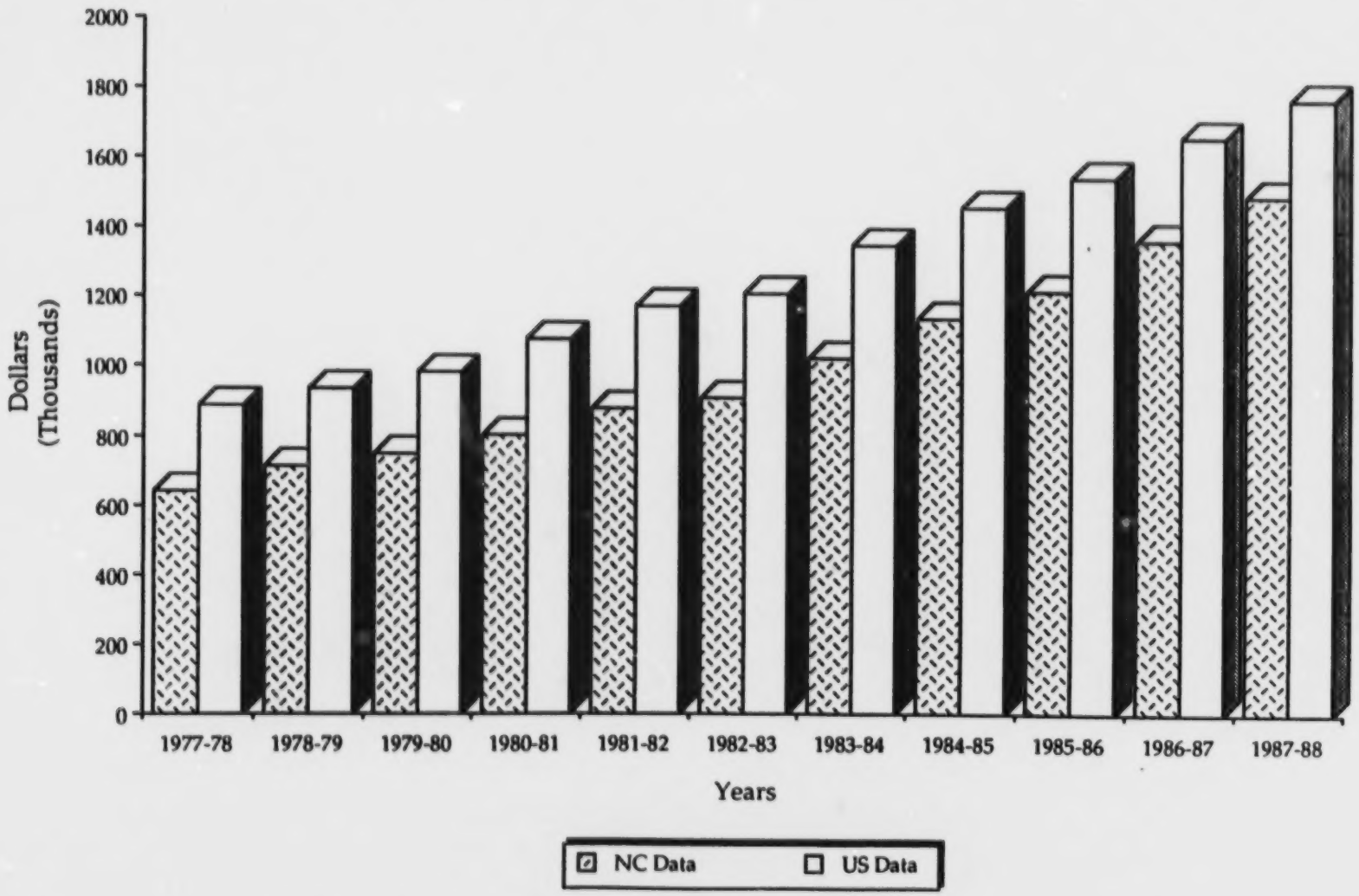
Estimated Average Salaries of Public School Teachers
1979-80 — 1989-90



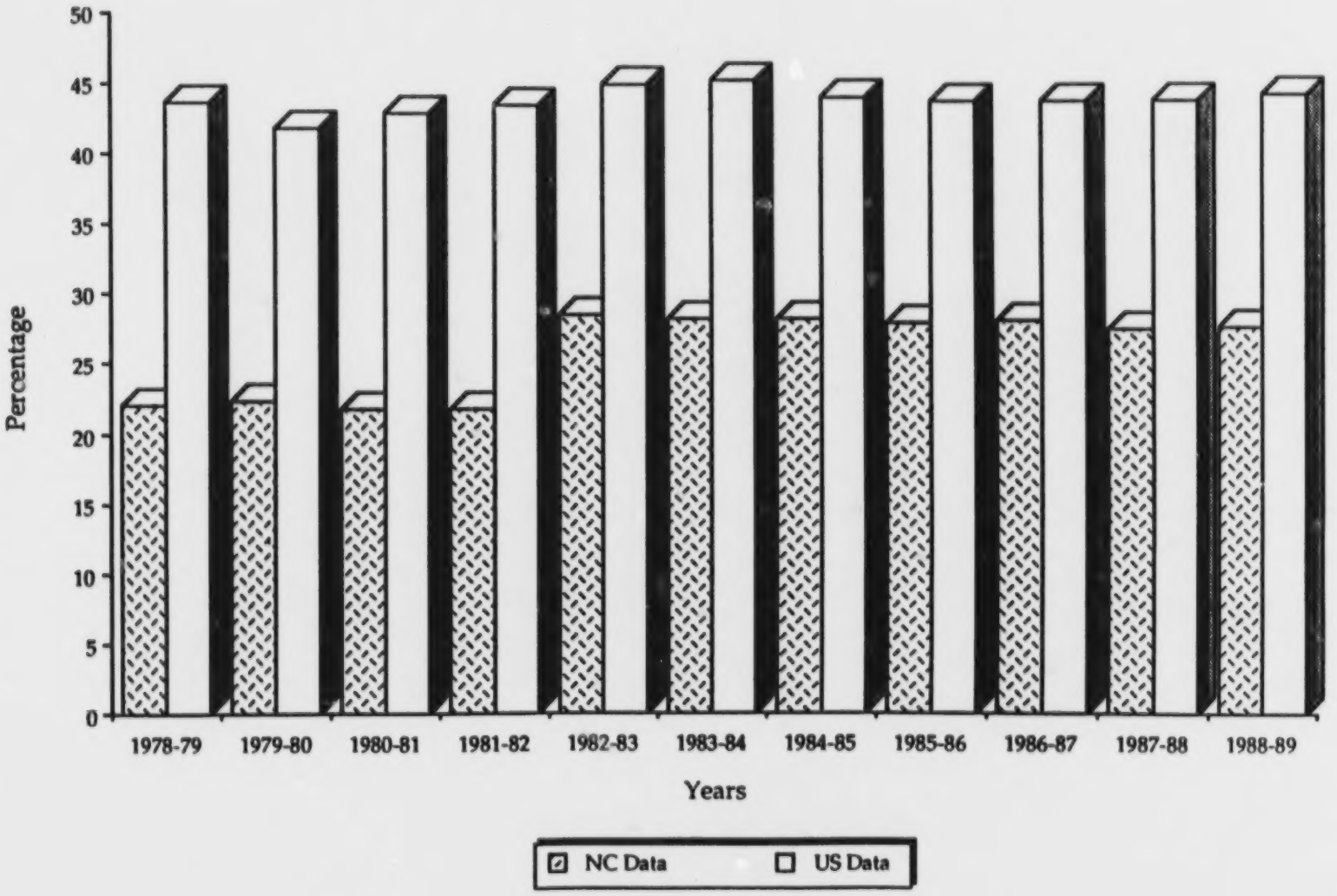
Per Capita Personal Income
1978 – 1988



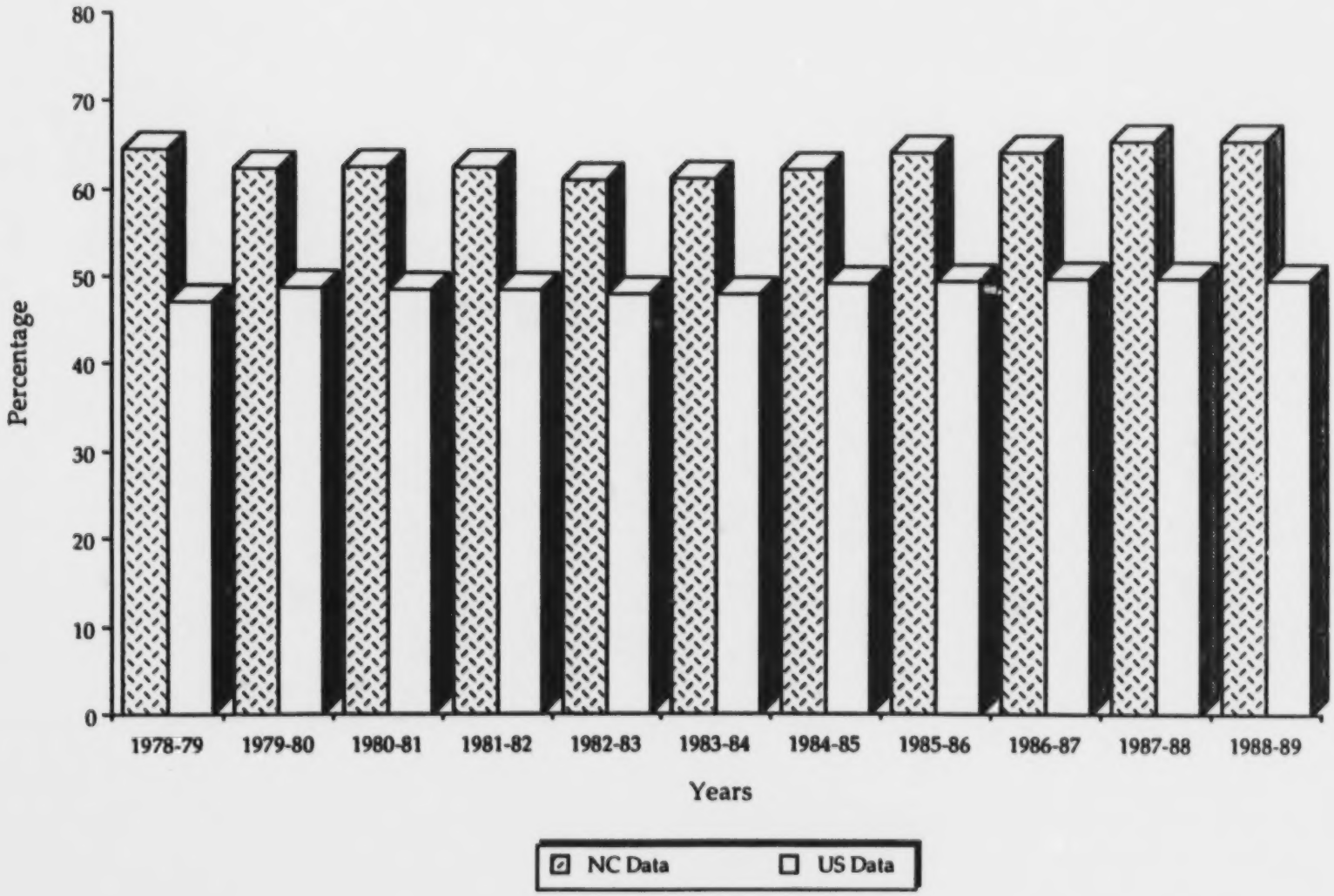
Per Capita Total Tax Revenues Of State and Local Governments
1977-78 — 1987-88



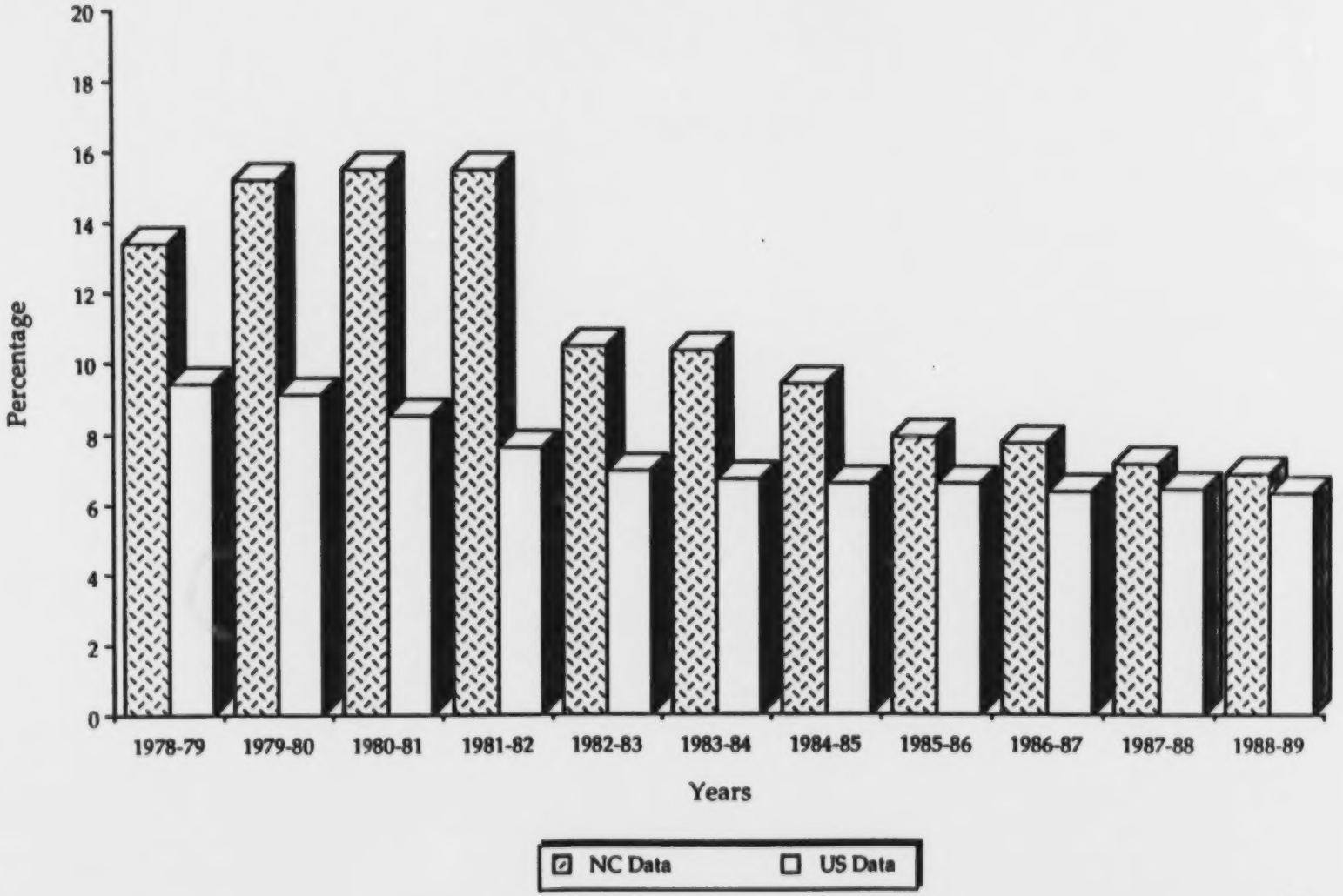
Estimated Percent Of Revenue For Public Elementary And Secondary Schools From Local Governments 1978-79 — 1988-89



Estimated Percent Of Revenue For Public Elementary And Secondary Schools From State Governments 1978-79 — 1988-89



Estimated Percent Of Revenue For Public Elementary and Secondary Schools From The Federal Government 1978-79 — 1988-89



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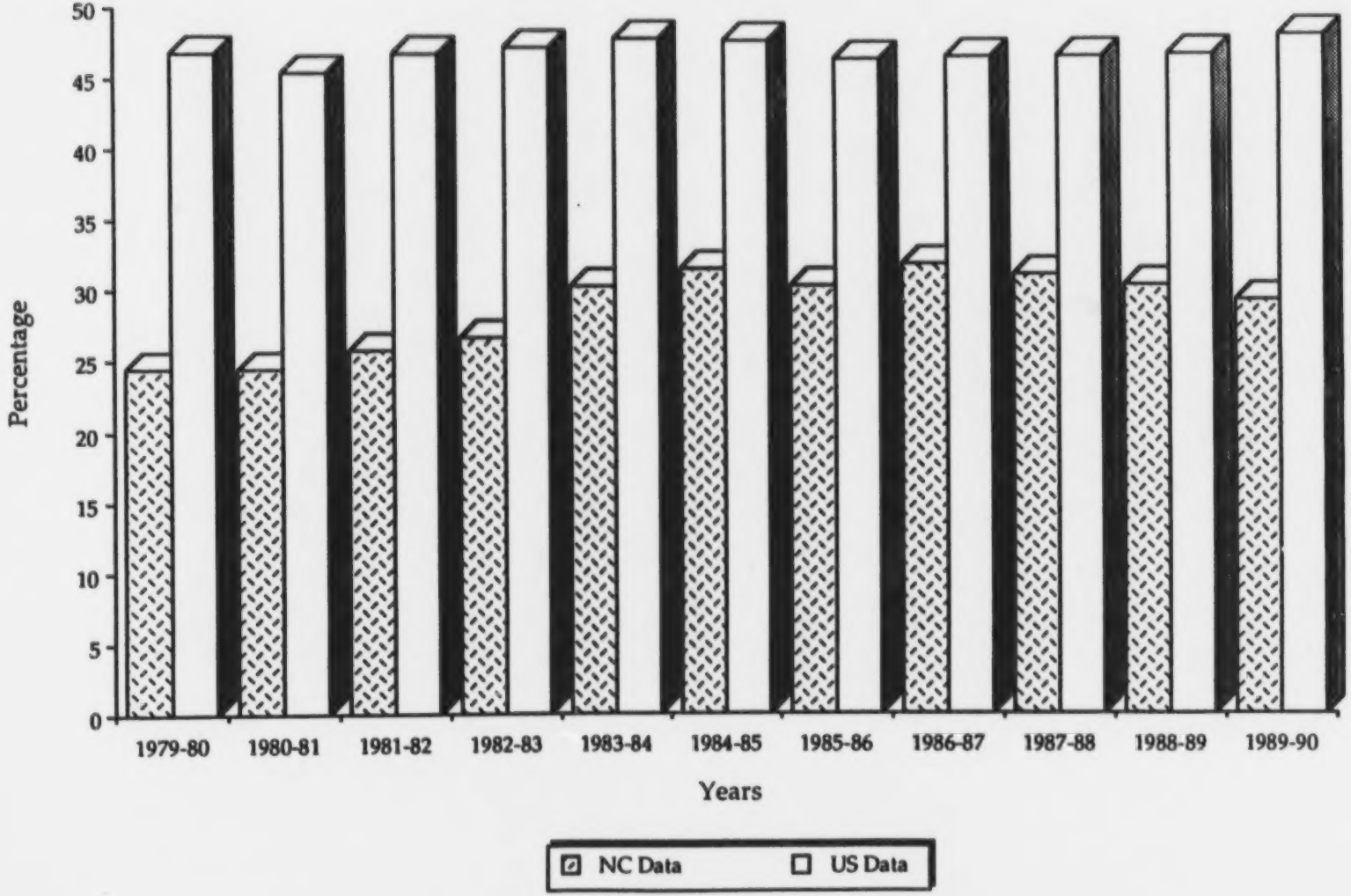
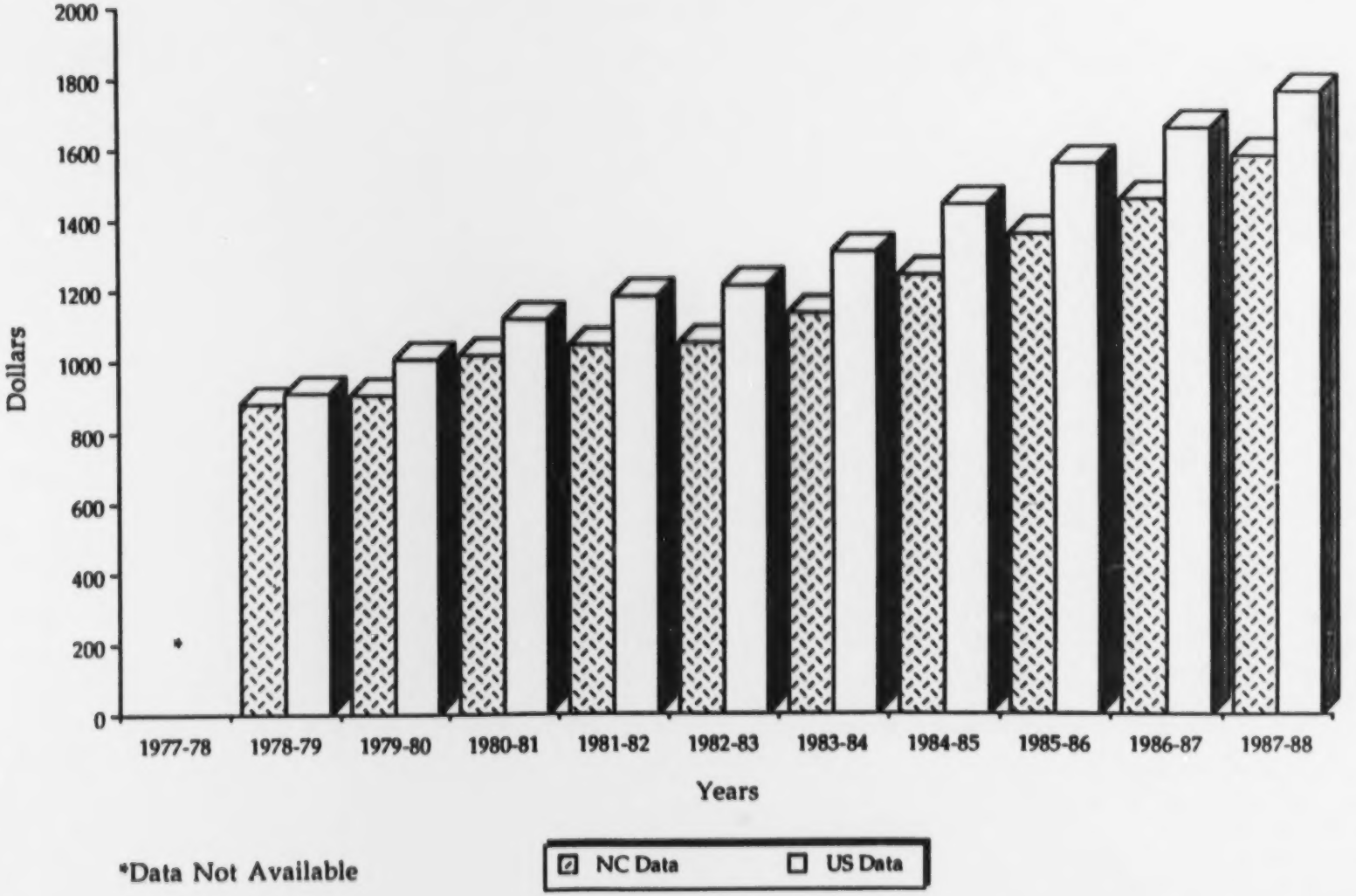
Local Public School Revenue As A Percent Of Combined State And Local School Revenue 1979-80 — 1989-90

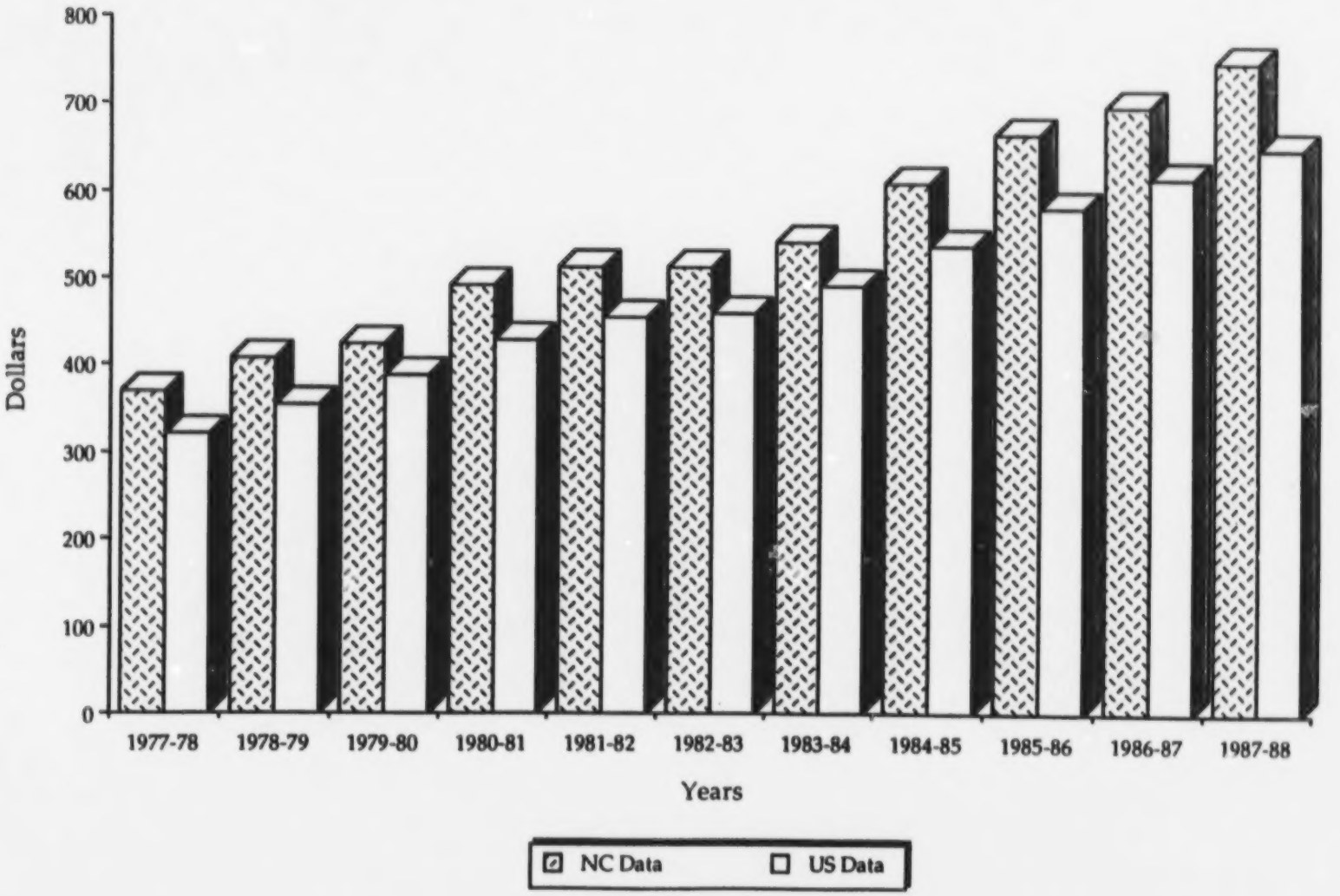


Per Capita Total General Expenditures Of State Governments For All Functions 1977-78 — 1987-88

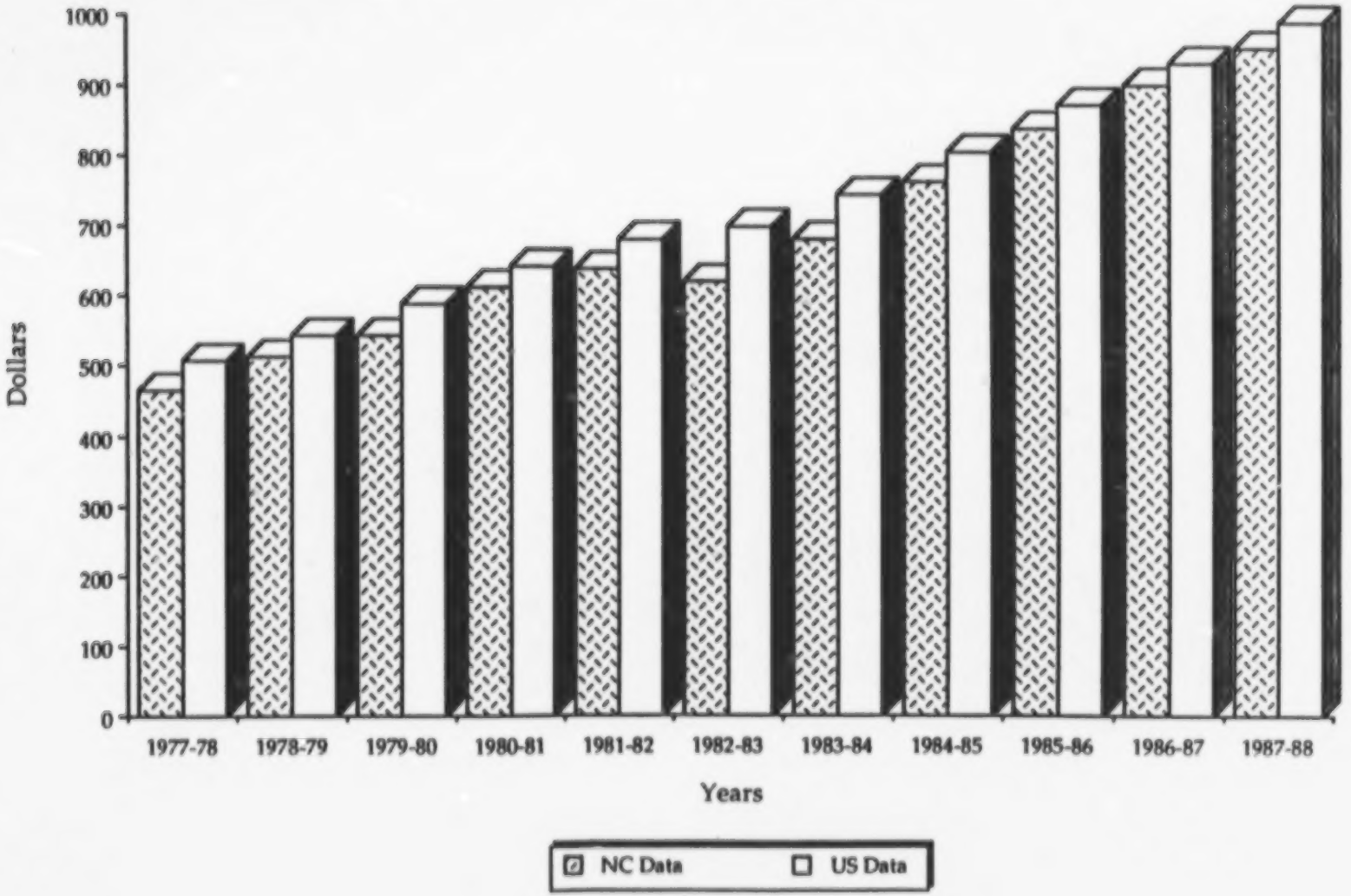


*Data Not Available

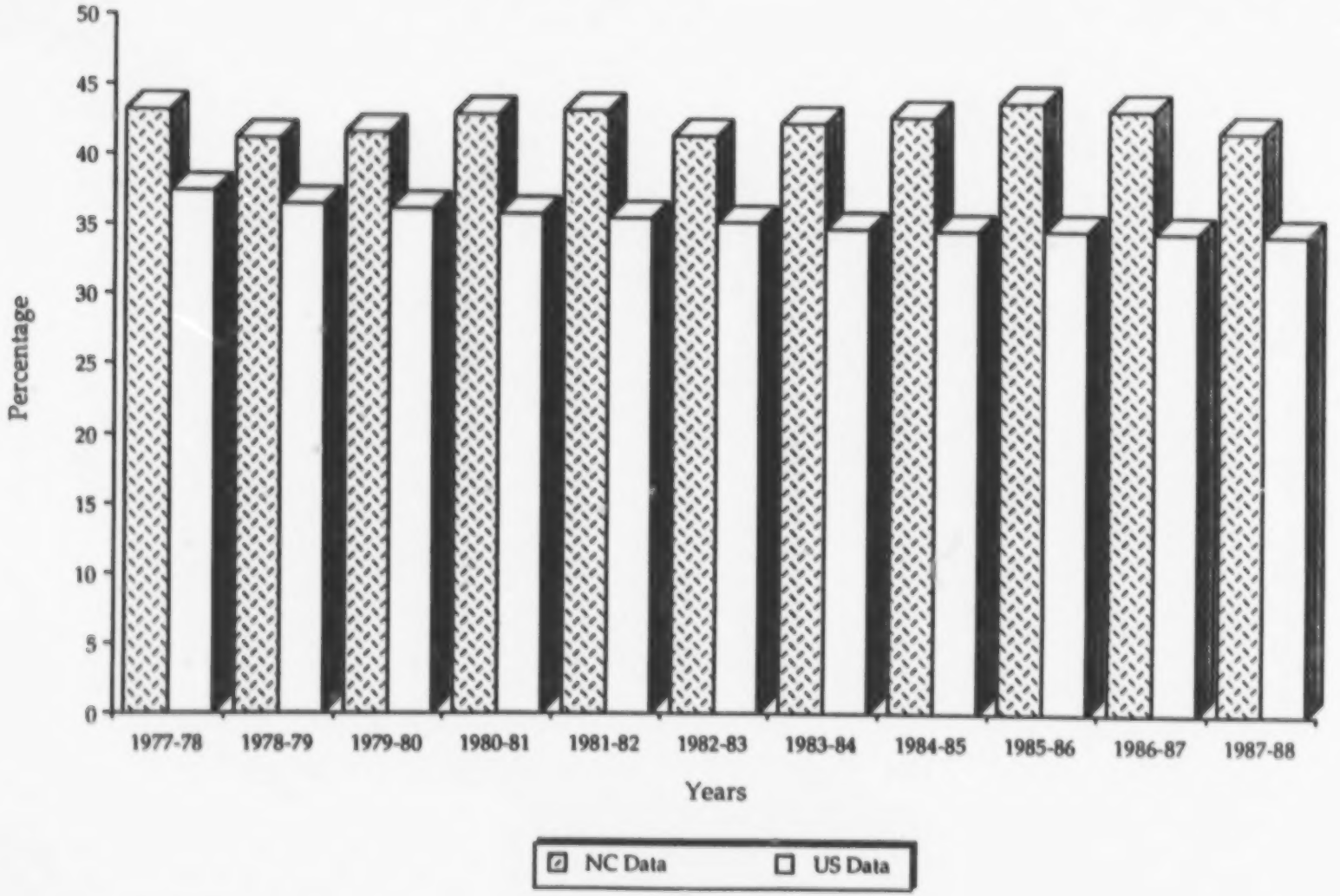
Per Capita State Government Expenditures For All Education
1977-78 — 1987-88



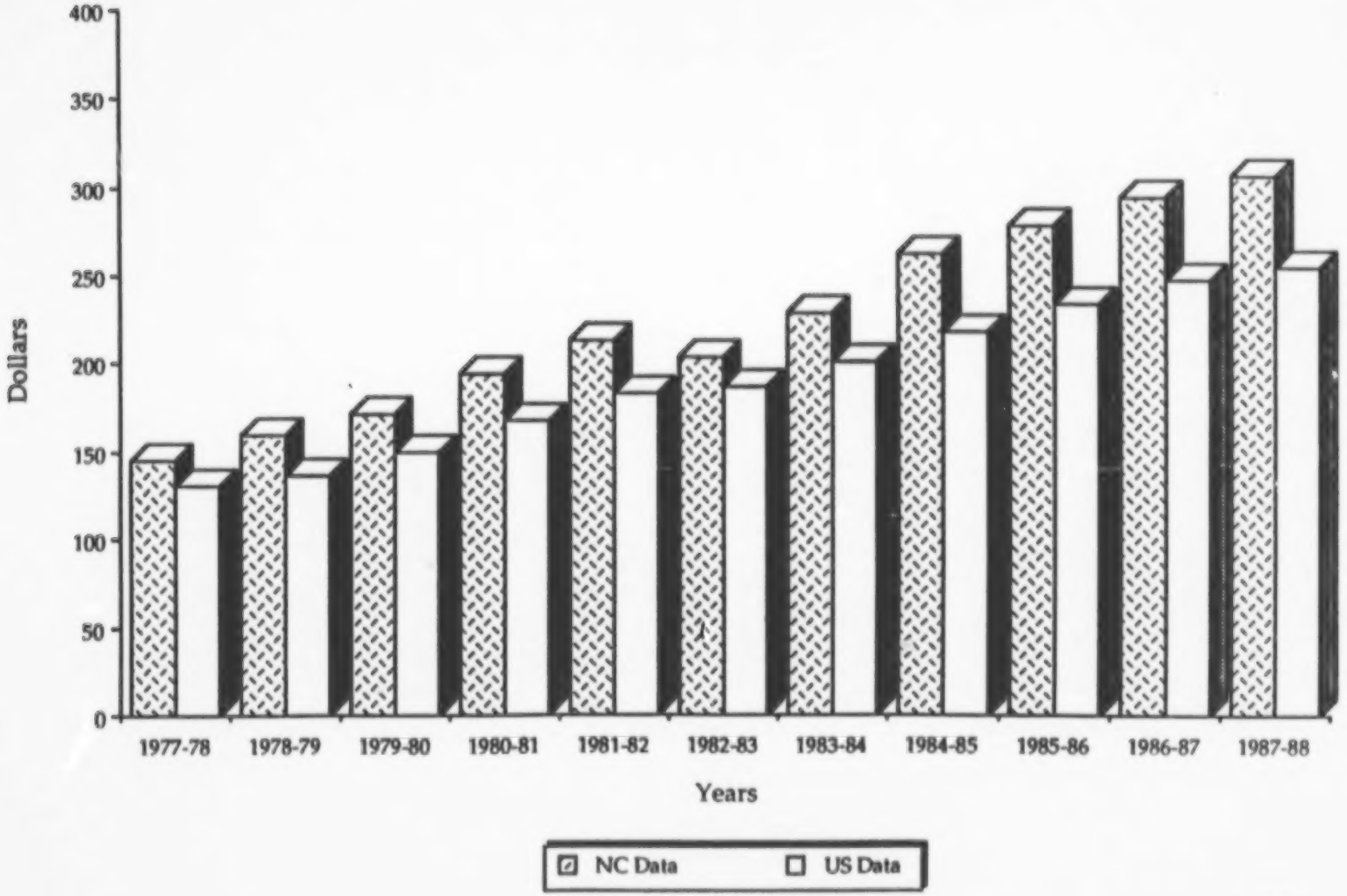
Per Capita Expenditures
Of State And Local Governments For All Education
1977-78 — 1987-88



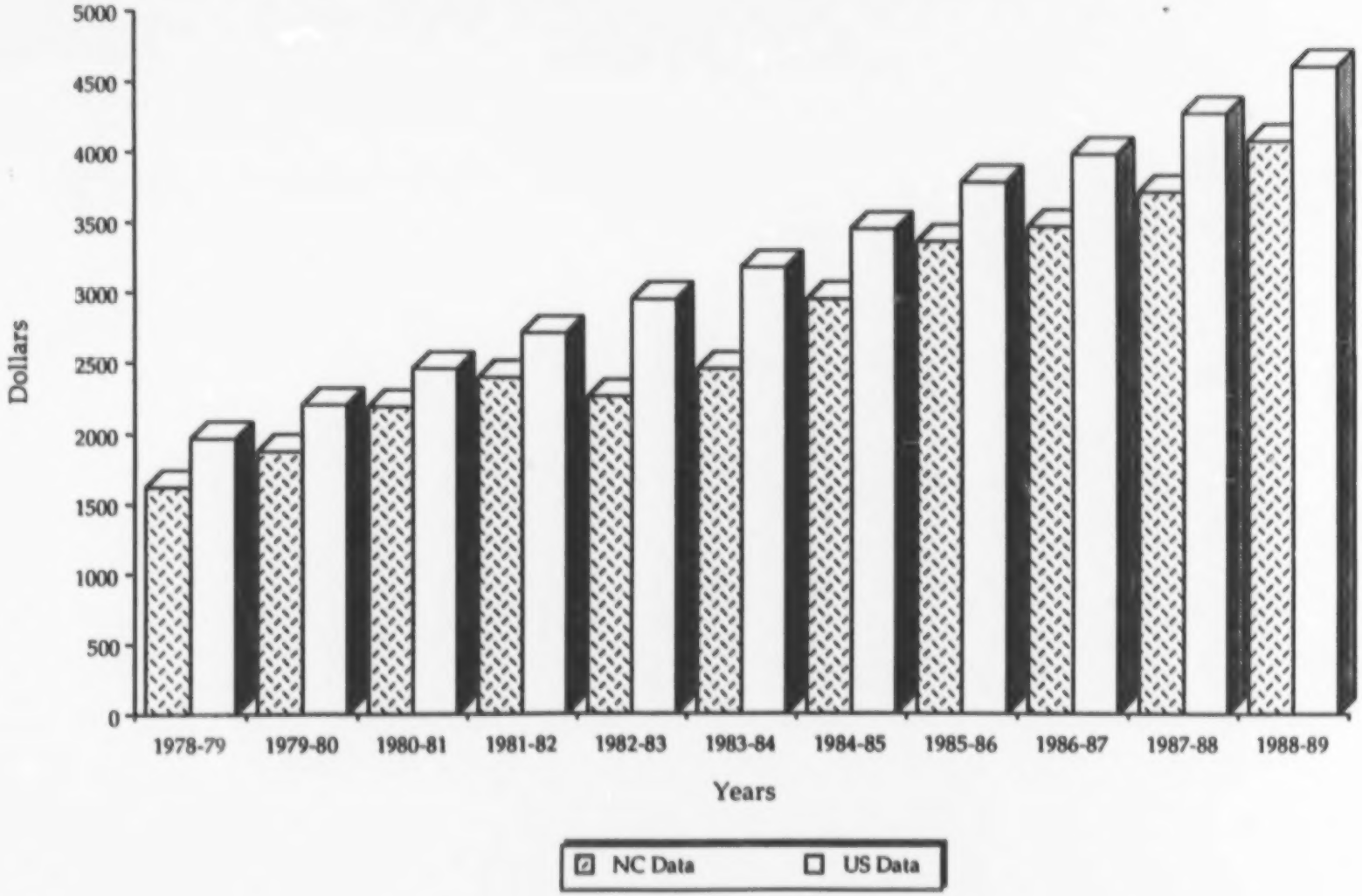
State and Local Government Expenditures For All Education As Percent of Total General Expenditures For All Functions 1977-78 — 1987-88



Per Capita State And Local Government Expenditures For Higher Education
1977-78 — 1987-88



Estimated Current Expenditures For Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Per Pupil In Average Daily Attendance 1978-79 — 1988-89



GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE: Average number of pupils attending when schools are actually in session.

AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP: An average number of pupils enrolled, those present plus those absent, when schools are actually in session.

BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT: The local school district, the unit for the operation of elementary and secondary schools or for contracting for school services.

CAPITAL OUTLAY: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings; improvements of grounds; construction of buildings; additions to buildings; remodeling of buildings; or initial, additional, and replacement of equipment.

CRIMES, MAJOR: Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50 or more), and auto theft.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES: All amounts spent at all levels of administration — state, intermediate, and local — for public elementary and secondary day schools for administration, instructional services, plant operation and maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services (attendance, health services, transportation, food services, etc.). Includes the cost of operating the state department of education and the intermediate (county) departments of education; employers' (state, intermediate, and local) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees; and federal, state, and local funds to cover deficits (gross expenditure less sales) of school lunch and milk programs.

DEBT: The major portion of all state and local government debt is long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is guaranteed debt, i.e., obligations payable solely from pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific non-property taxes.

DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME: The personal income of residents minus taxes and other required payments such as fines, penalties, and fees.

EDUCATION: The provision or support of schools and other education facilities and services.

EFFORT: A measure that relates the capacity to support public schools (defined as the personal income of the residents of the state) to the revenues obtained, or expenditures made, on behalf of public schools. The latest available personal income data determine the school year for which school revenues and expenditures are chosen for comparison. Personal income for the year shown would be available to pay school taxes or allay school expenditures in that school year.

ENROLLMENT: A cumulative count of the number of different pupils registered during the entire school year; new entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

EXPENDITURES: All amounts of money paid out by a government — net of recoveries and other correcting transactions — other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditure includes only external transactions of a government and excludes non-cash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. 'Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

FALL ENROLLMENT: The count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually October.

FIRE PROTECTION: Comprises fire-fighting and fire-protection activities of local governments.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

FUNCTIONS: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditure for each function includes amounts for all types of expenditure serving the purpose concerned.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE: All expenditures of a government other than utility expenditures, liquor store expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures.

GENERAL REVENUE: All revenue of government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

GENERAL SALES TAX: Sales or gross receipts taxes which are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all types of goods and services, or all gross income, whether at a single or at classified rates.

HEALTH: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agency) are included.

HIGHWAYS: Streets, highways, and structures necessary for their use; street lighting; snow and ice removal; toll highway and bridge facilities; and ferries.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Includes facilities and activities of all education institutions beyond the high school level operated by state or local governments, except agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services that are classed under natural resources, and university-rated hospitals serving the public that are classed under hospitals. These education categories include related services such as pupil transportation, school milk and lunch programs, cafeterias, health and recreational programs, and the like. Revenue and expenditure for school lunch services, dormitories, athletic events, and other auxiliary services are included on a gross basis.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE: A person who receives formal recognition from the school authorities for completing the prescribed high school course of study; excludes equivalency certificates.

HOSPITALS: Establishment and operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of other public or private hospitals.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX: Taxes on individuals measured by net income, and taxes imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividend income from intangibles.)

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: Number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions (or full-time equivalents) that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education, includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations and farms.

INTEREST ON DEBT: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt.

LIVE BIRTHS: Number of live births in the United States.

NONINSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel; plant operations and maintenance employees; bus drivers; and lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria workers, and clerical and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations and farms.

PERSONAL INCOME: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the states from all sources, including transfers from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes both monetary and nonmonetary income of individuals and income received in kind. It also includes the investment income of nonprofit institutions serving individuals as well as the investment income of private trust funds and private noninsured welfare funds.

POLICE PROTECTION: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and the like.

PROPERTY TAXES: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at a classified rate) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all intangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying for general property taxation).

PUBLIC WELFARE: Support of and assistance to eligible persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contigent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditure for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

RESIDENT POPULATION: In addition to those who are residents of the area, the figure also includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

REVENUE: Revenue receipts for public school purposes from LOCAL, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution to local school districts, etc. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.

Revenue receipts from STATE sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purchased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.

Revenue receipts from FEDERAL sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for National Defense Education Act programs, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating American Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties. (No special effort is made to include amount of grants in kind, such as operation of the school lunch program).

REVENUE FROM OWN SOURCES: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION: Population age 5 through 17 inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

STATE PERSONAL INCOME: Aggregate or total income from all sources received by persons residing in a state.

TAXES: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts retained are treated as tax revenue of the collecting government. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

TEACHER: In local schools, includes personnel who teach on a regular basis or in specially allotted positions, i.e. teachers of vocational education, exceptional children, or other special category teachers.

TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; etc. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.